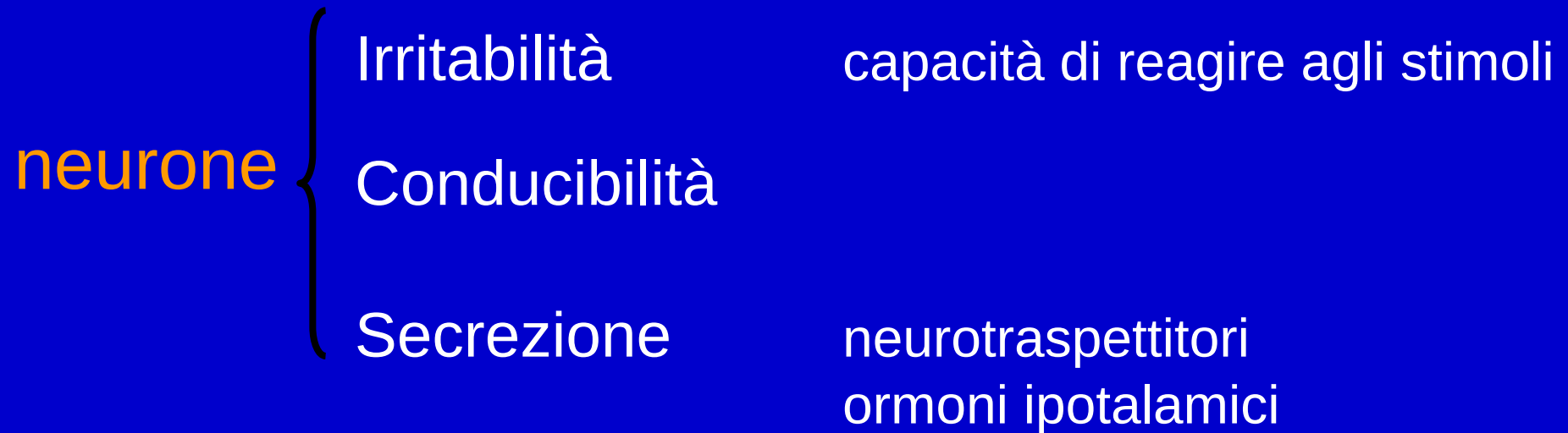
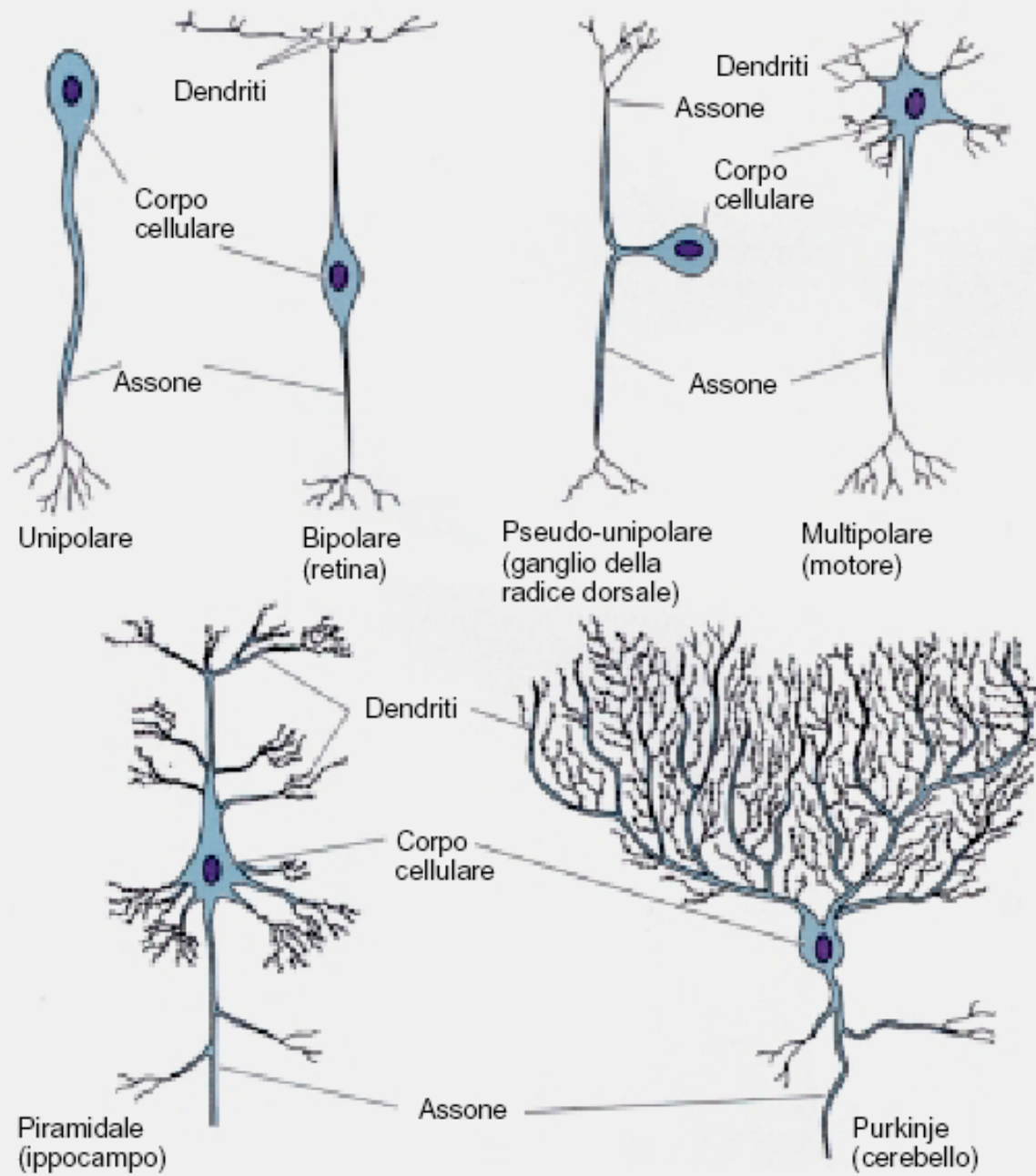
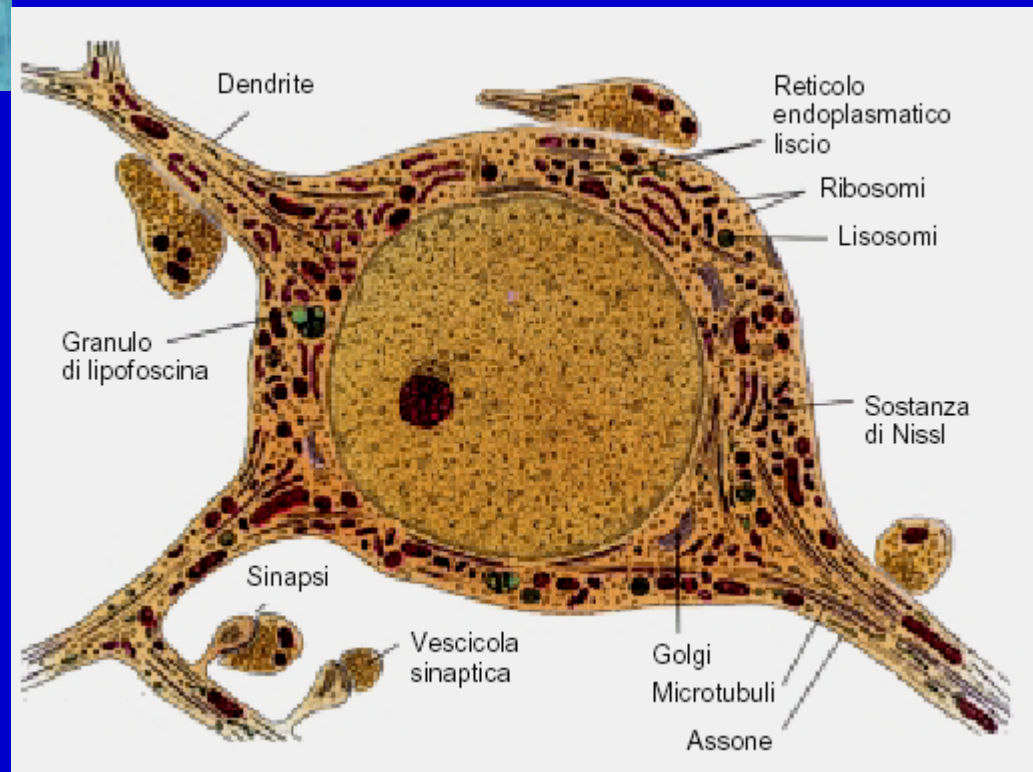
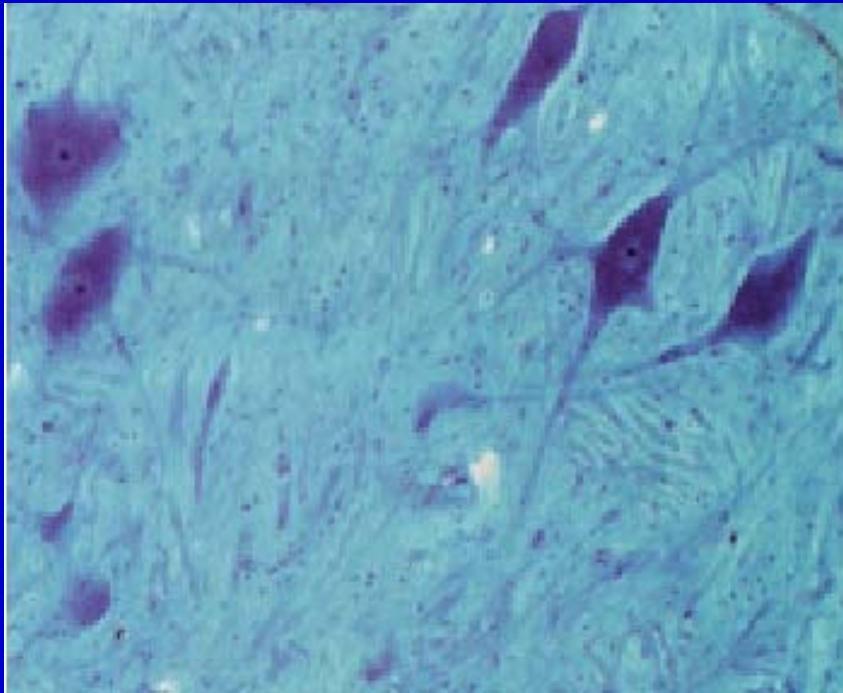


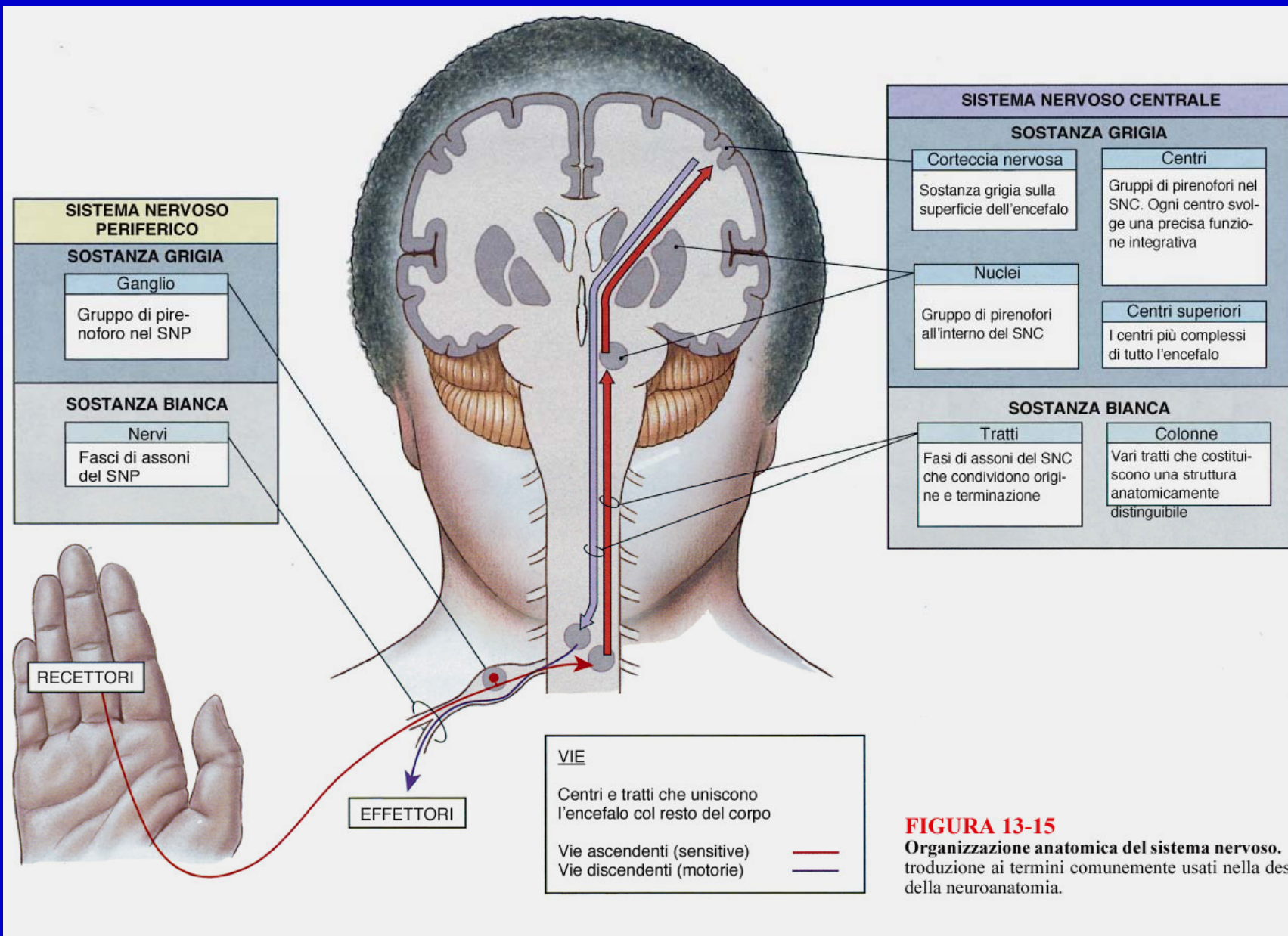
Tessuto nervoso



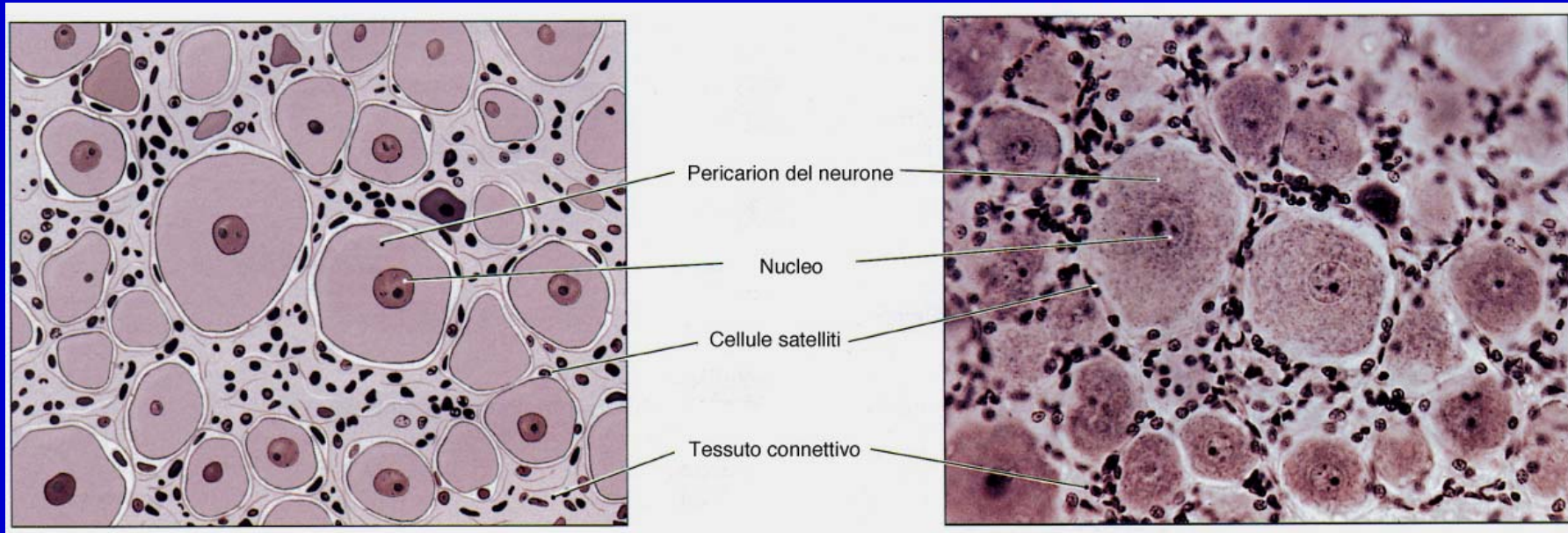


Motoneuroni nelle corna anteriori del midollo spinale

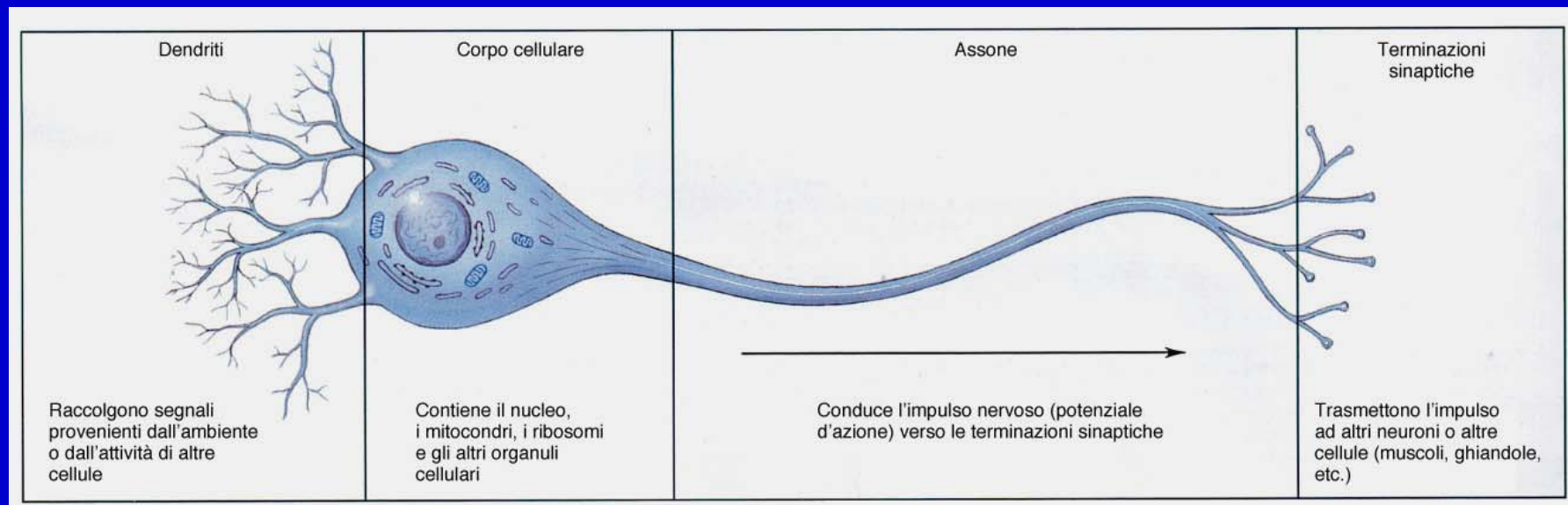


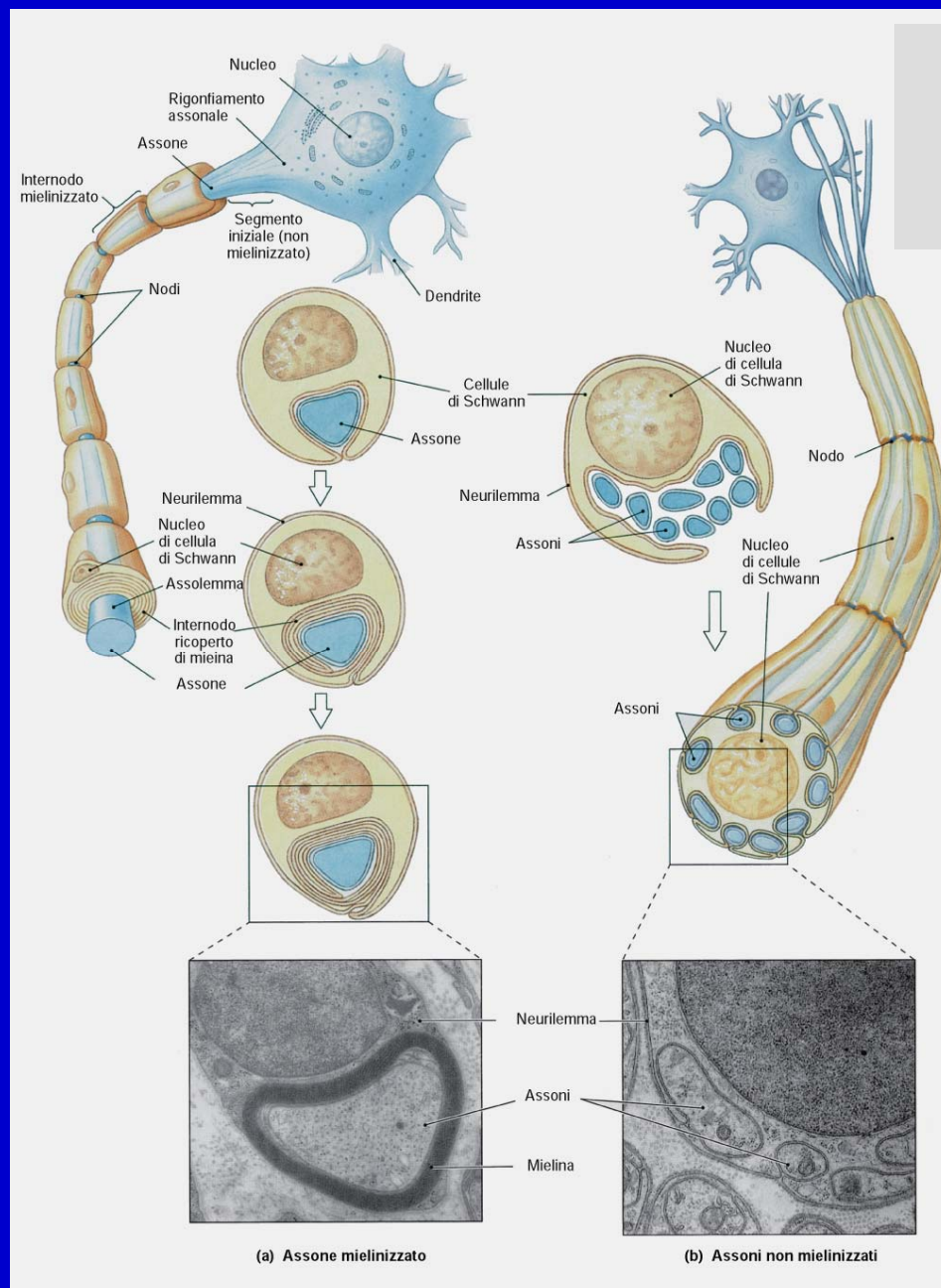


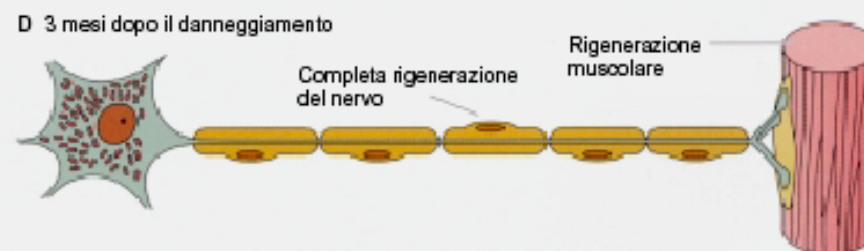
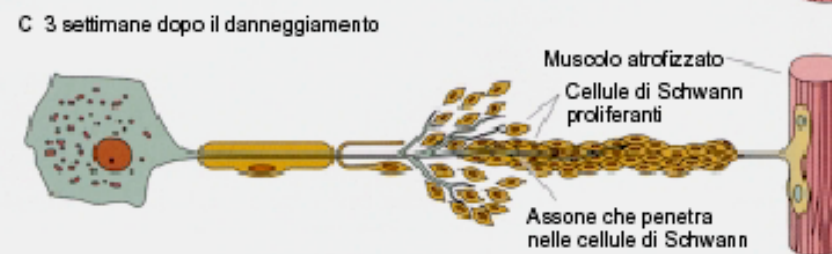
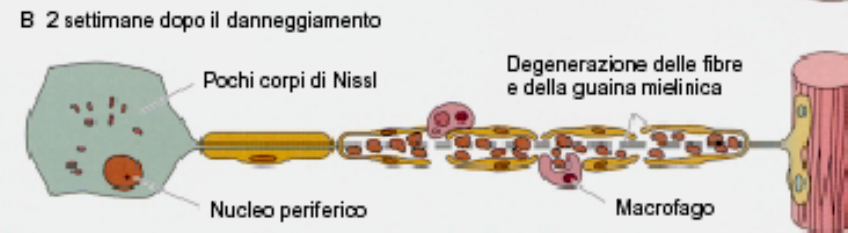
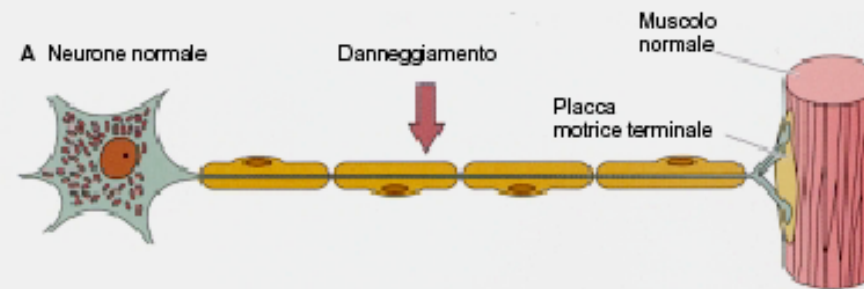
I gangli sono raggruppamenti di neuroni al di fuori del SNC



Le cellule satelliti circondano i corpi dei neuroni nei gangli periferici

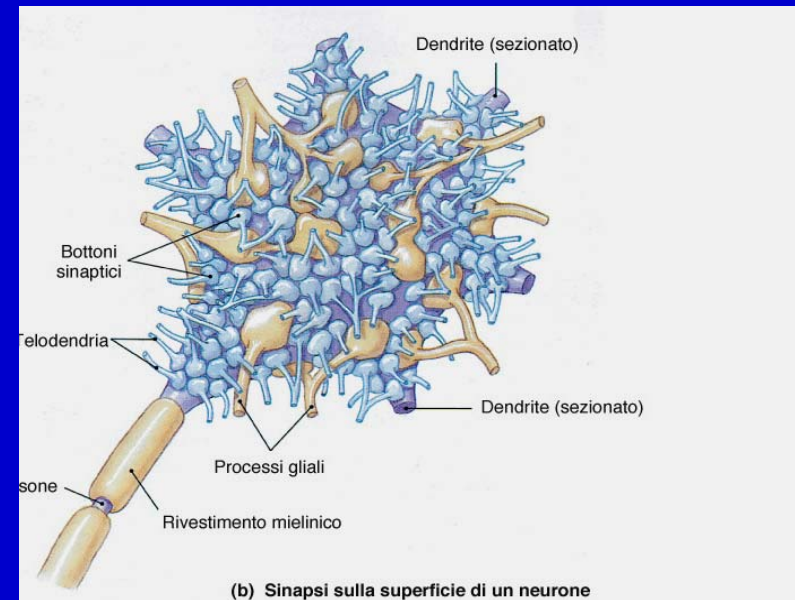
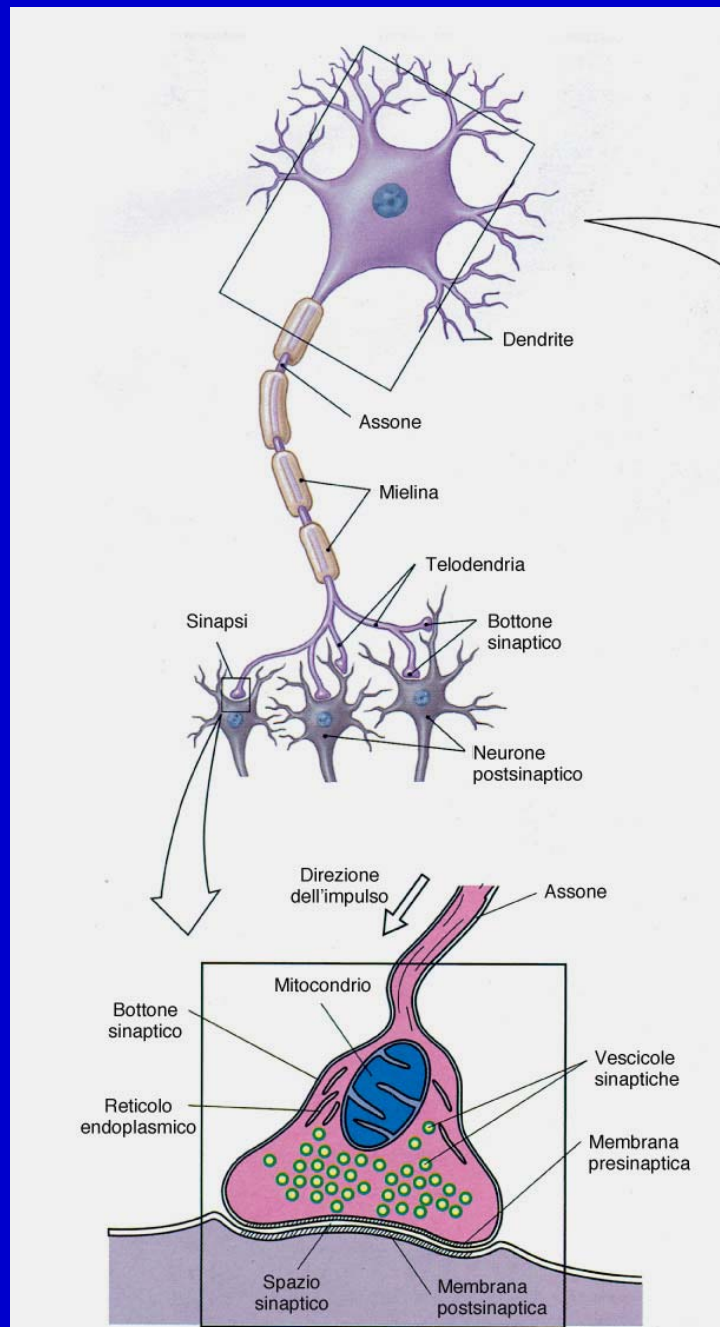




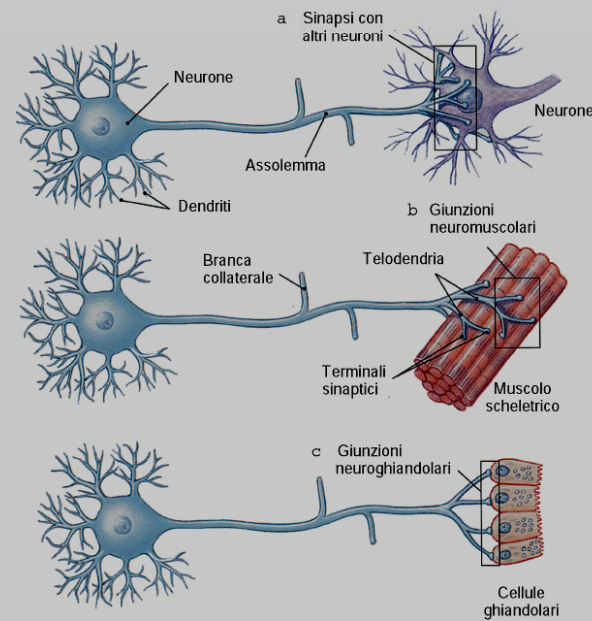
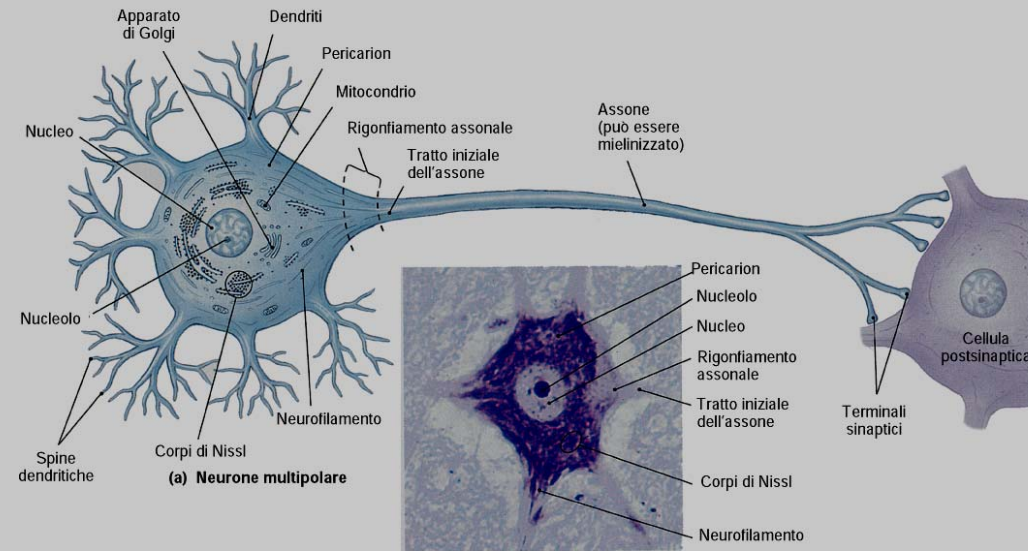


Rigenerazione non riuscita

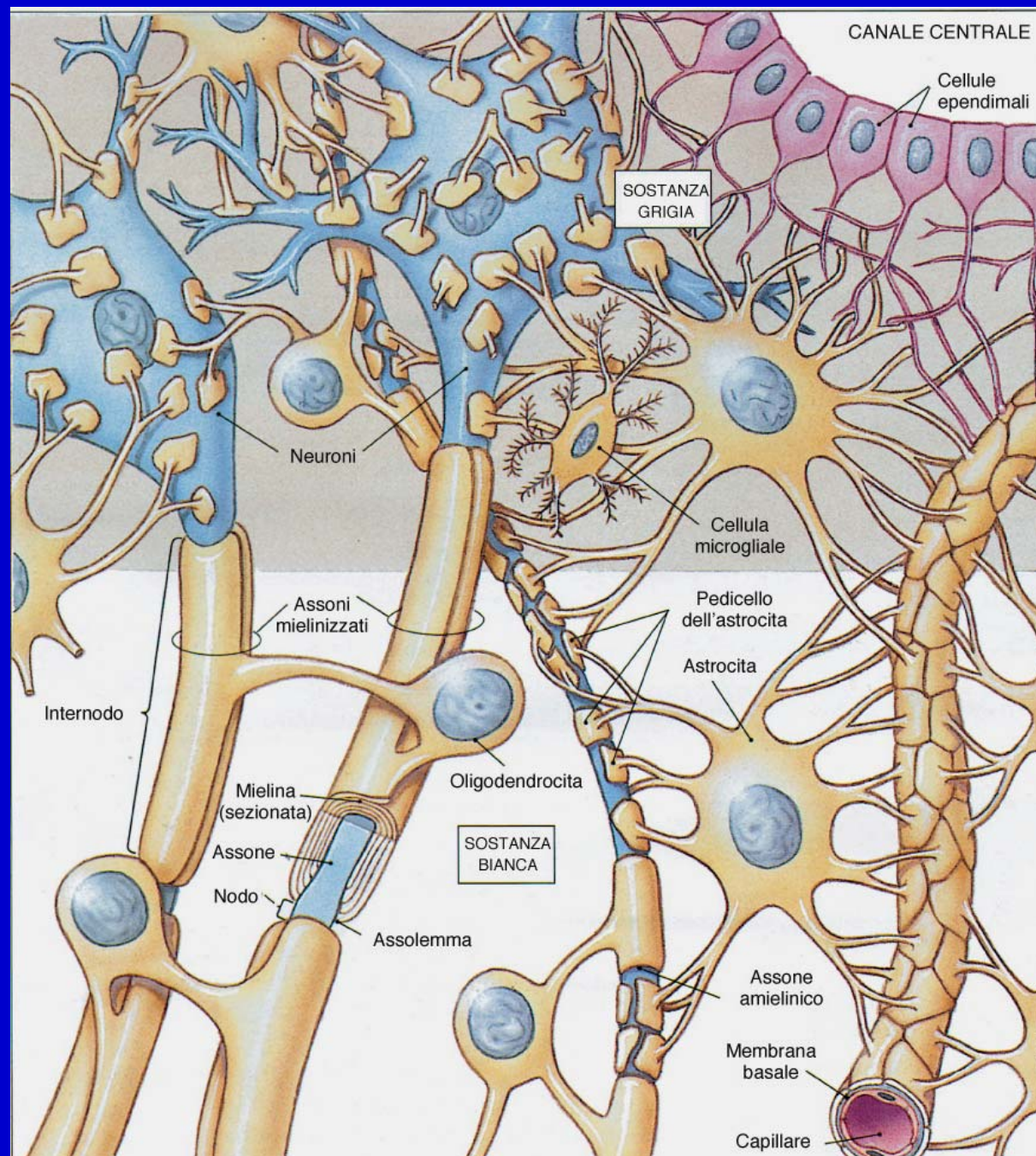




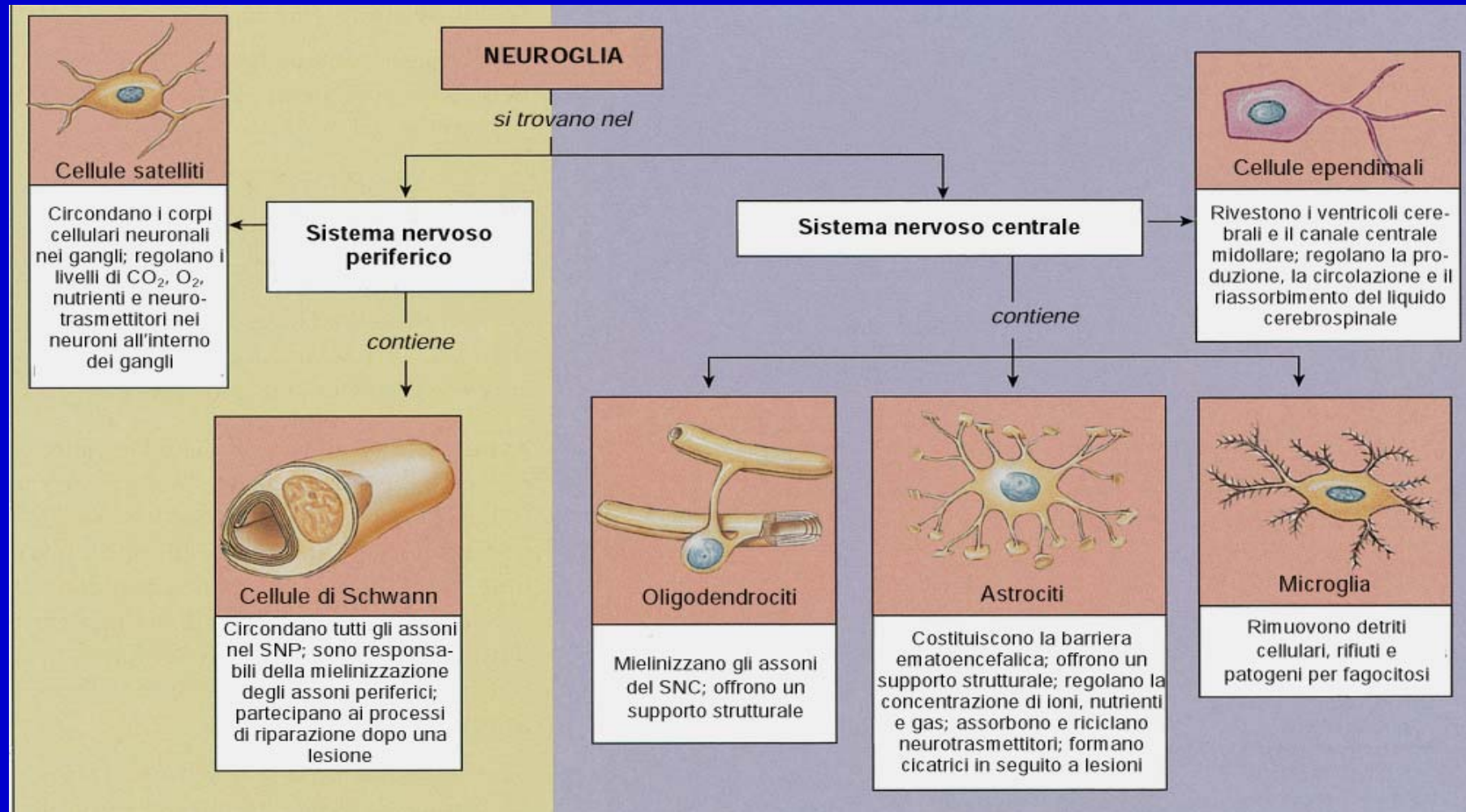
La sinapsi è il sito di comunicazione tra un neurone e un'altra cellula



(b)

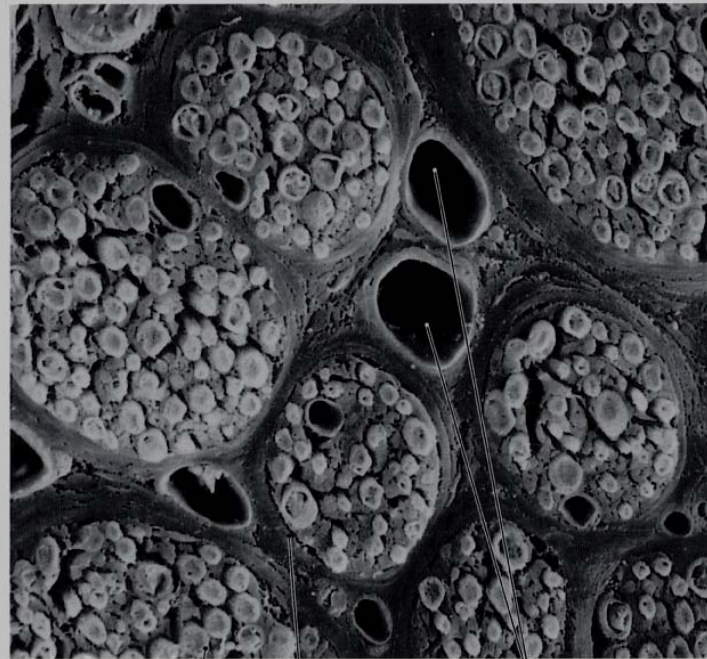


Classificazione delle cellule di neuroglia

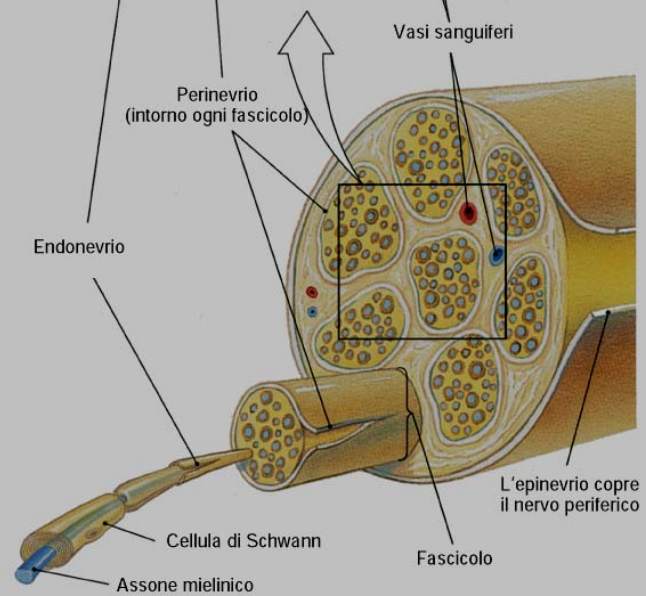


Nervo: insieme di assoni tenuti insieme da tessuto connettivo in un fascio distinto anatomicamente

- Gli assoni possono essere motori o sensitivi, mielinici o amielinici
- Istologicamente è costituito da assoni, cellule di Schwann, fibroblasti nei rivestimenti e vasi sanguigni
- Il nervo presenta tessuto connettivo di sostegno che costituisce:
 - **l'endonervio** che circonda i singoli assoni
 - **il perinervio** che circonda gruppi di assoni formando piccoli fasci
 - **l'epinervio** che corrisponde alla guaina esterna



(a)



(b)

